

Elections.

Random Election.—The Whigs of the borough of Carrollton, at the charter election on last Monday, elected their ticket without the loss of one. The following is the ticket:

President—George Beatty.
Recorder—Henry E. Hunter.
Treasurer—Joseph G. Kennedy.
Trustees—Jacob Helfrich, Elias Hoops, John Staring, John Moody, and Philip F. Price.
Marshal—David M. Coleman.
Seren Com.—John H. Hemming.

Sen. Election.—On the same day, there was an election for School Directors, which resulted in the election of John H. Tripp Esq. While our hand is in, we desire to say a word or two about the manner in which our schools have been managed for the past year. We do not believe that it is proper for a school director to exercise the functions of his office for electioneering purposes, yet the late board of trustees directors, imported two locofocos from an adjoining county, who were relations of one of their number, when we have a great deal better men for such places, at home. And more, they were paid higher wages than better men could have been employed for.

On the morning of the election it was supposed there were two vacancies in the board of directors to be filled, and several of the citizens most interested in this matter, formed a union ticket, with Mr. E. McGuire and J. H. Tripp, Esq., for Directors, and some forty of these tickets were voted. But when they were counted out, A. S. Ramsey Esq., who was one of the Judges of the election, decided that all tickets with more than one name upon them, were illegal, and could not be counted, because there was but one vacancy to be filled, as he claimed.

Look at the facts for a moment. The law requires, that where a village is divided into sub-districts, a director shall be chosen from each sub-district, and as there was no director residing in the northern district, it was considered that there was a vacancy there. Mr. Ramsey himself was director for that sub-district, and when he moved to the other side of the town he was out by operation of law. Yet, he seems anxious to hold on, and for what purpose? We see no reason other than he wishes to impose another cargo from his horde of locofoco relations.

We have been informed that Mr. Ramsey was appointed by the township clerk, one year ago, and if so, his time has expired. No man of any delicacy of feeling would desire such a place under such circumstances. His political friends hereabouts, desire him to resign, but whether his insatiable thirst for petty offices will permit him to do so, we cannot tell.

Notary Public.

The Legislature recently passed a law defining the duties &c., of Notary Public. The law is almost a verbatim transcript of the old one. What reason locofocos assign for this proceeding we are not advised, but there is but little difficulty in guessing what their real motive was. Quite a number of those heretofore appointed were Whigs, whose terms of office would not expire for one or two years yet to come, and there was no way of getting them out but to cut off their heads in this summary manner.

Another operating reason was, that a dollar could be put into the pocket of the Secretary for each new certificate issued.

We are not advised that a single petition was presented in the Legislature asking any change in the law, yet these very obedient servants of the people, for the purpose of rewarding some of the small fry, who vociferated at the top of their voices for the new constitution, and threw up their hats when the still, small voice passed along the wires to "benighted Ashabula," informing those who dwell in the lake shore darkness, that the tall Cuyahoga chief was chosen Governor of the Buckeye's, let the tax law and the printing bill, and many another important measure sleep upon the tables.

Poor, miserable cormorants, grasping for every crumb of patronage, we wish them a good feast from the crumbs that fall from the locofoco table.

Adjournment.

Quite a breeze has sprung up among the locofoco wire-pullers, about the contemplated adjournment of the legislature until next winter. Some of them think it will be a hazardous step under the circumstances, guessing pretty correctly that the "dear people" would not be well pleased. They will probably consume as much time discussing this measure, as would be required to pass a dozen laws, and then adjourn over at last. It is certainly a gelatinous body! A greater collection of sap-heads were never collected together. They seem to have no fixed policy, but keep blundering along in a continual maze of darkness. Every little while you can see their long feelers sticking out in the shape of resolutions.

Go it boys, you'll make something—perhaps a wholesome law for the people—perhaps fools of yourselves. However, it is a great consolation to your friends to discover, that although you may drown the dear people, you will save your "chests."

The Tax Law.

This infamous bill has at last passed both houses and is now the law of the land. We have not seen a copy yet, and can tell nothing about its provisions. Wonder if it taxes all printing offices? Either the old law or the assessor here, exempted one (not the Free Press) in this county last year.

We will lay the law before our readers at the earliest possible day.

Mr. Cable's Speech.

For the past ten days, the mail from the east has been filled, absolutely crowded, with bundles of documents "did up" in white envelopes, directed to "everybody," with "J. Cable, M.C.," in a large hand, written on the north east corner of each. The postmaster has looked in vain for one bearing the superscription "Carroll Free Press," and having a desire to ascertain what our member is doing in the council of the nation we "stole the reading" of one of these documents, by borrowing a copy from a liberal locofoco.

The Ohio Picayune of March 26, contains the following announcement, written at Washington by Mr. Cable himself, and sent as a letter to the Publisher:

"Mr. Picayune:—On yesterday your member made a speech in the House, on the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers, which was listened to with marked attention; and to-day when it appeared in the 'Globe,' I have heard it spoken of with admiration for its originality and close reasoning."

Now, you cannot find in all the annals of literature or politics, a more sickening or disgusting declaration than the foregoing. We have looked elsewhere in vain for any word of commendation of this great speech which was "spoken of with so much admiration for its originality and close reasoning!" Bahl! Such futile attempts to make a name cannot win.

"We have read the speech carefully and we cannot, for the life of us, find out why it should challenge 'admiration' 'for its close reasoning.'" All we can see in it is a tissue of unmeaning sentences, loosely hung together by conjunctions and prepositions, from which it is impossible to extract other meaning than that the speaker had a very exalted opinion of himself.

He starts off, amid a great flourish of trumpets (blown by himself,) and with Demosthenic eloquence, tells to listening crowds, that "this is a great question! More greater than any question ever propounded to Rip Van Winkle! One of greater importance than all your new constitutions, or tax laws, or notary public or 'what-ever else.'" The next step the orator takes, is to erect a tower of egotism, on whose very sharpest pinnacle he seats about two hundred pounds of flesh and blood, which is described by the technicality—Hon. Joseph Cable. This is perhaps the most fulsome paragraph in the whole production. He seems to take great delight in retreating from the base of his newly erected pinnacle of fame, and surveying with admiring eye the fair proportions at the head of it. Hear him:

"Indeed, sir, if I had the ambition to attempt a fashionable speech, in want of certain exquisitely nice ingredients, I must necessarily fail. For it is admitted that I have none of that unselected show of drapery which hangs around the prolific fancy of imagination—none of that flowing pugnacity necessary to veil the truth or mislead the understanding; none of the gaudy trappings which surround the dazzling Pagoda of Mammoth; none of the glowing fervor that marks the course of the ambitious aspirant; none of the changeable dyes of the politician; none of the chameleon aspects of the demagogue, by which to allure the judgement or enervate the mind. These may all be drawn upon by others, to fill their sails and waft their popularity upon the breeze; but for my own part, I choose to travel the path of truth and justice, unswayed by the squalor of haughty pride, or the jura of presumptive arrogance—uninfluenced by the squalor of adventitious power, or the tyranny of the insolent parasite—unintimidated by bombastic bravado, or the assumptions of the egotistical lilliputian."

And, once for all, permit me here to remark, that I came not here to pander to "the mighty dollar!" but I came to represent the will, to watch over the interest, and guard the rights of humanity.

He might, with truth have added that he lacked capability to make either a fashionable or infashionable speech, for the reader will be sure to come to that conclusion before he gets to the end.

But let us ask, in all sober seriousness, did you ever see a more bungling piece of transcendentalism than the first clause of the second sentence above quoted? "Unselected show of drapery which hangs around the prolific fancy of imagination"—Who ever saw any of this queerly-wrought "unselected show?" Who sells it?

He talks fluently about his "friend from Tennessee," and no doubt if his "friend from Tenn.," had occasion to refer to him he would neither say "my friend," nor "the gentleman from Ohio," but most likely it would come out "the individual from Ohio."

He lays down, with the greatest precision, the proposition, that giving 160 acres of land to actual settlers would be of pecuniary advantage to the country, and he reasons it out as clear as mud. We would have no objection to this disposition of the public domain, but we object to Mr. Cable, (although he be "our member,") attempting to make the people of his district believe he is the great hero of this great reform, when in fact his doings, in regard to it, are for a party purpose.

The argumentative part of his speech is, if possible weaker than the declamation. For example to prove that the fee simple of the public domain is in the people, (a fact nobody disputes,) he makes these quotations from the Bible—"And the Lord God sent him out of the Garden of Eden, to till the earth from which he was taken," and "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground," and concludes, as he supposed triumphantly, that man must own the soil. The same reasoning will show that the culprit shipped to Botany Bay, own the fee simple there.

But we will not pursue this subject further. Mr. Cable is justly entitled to all the honor that will attach in consequence of his delivery of this speech, but it does seem to us, that after a silence of two years and a half, he might have had something better to answer the expectation of his constituents, after telling them that he had made a speech that was very much admired.

We have but one question to ask and we are done. Mr. Cable says "there are but two sources of wealth in this country—the hand of labor, and the bowels of the earth!" Now, we desire to know whether this speech, which seems to be so great a treasure, was produced by the hand (not head,) of labor, or was taken from the bowels of the earth?

Assessors.

We clip the following from a late no. of the Ohio Picayune:

"Mr. Walters was not at the meeting, the understanding with the commissioners was, that they should not meet until last Tuesday, but the whig portion of the board took the advantage of Mr. Walters and appointed whigs, and managed matters to suit themselves."

There are two truths and two falsehoods in the foregoing extract, which is as much as we could expect under the most favorable circumstances. The writer refers to the appointment of district assessors to appraise the real estate. It is true, Mr. Walters was not present, but it is not true that "the understanding with the commissioners was, to meet on the next Tuesday."

There was no understanding about it, for the law required them to meet at the time they did meet. If Mr. Walters knew this to be the fact, and failed to come, he neglected his duty; if he did not know it, (which is very likely,) he is not fit for the office he encumbers. If the Picayune speaks as from its own knowledge, it is guilty of wilful and corrupt falsehood; if it speaks from the representation of Mr. Walters or his particular friends, it should hasten to retract, and let the blame rest where it belongs.

New Goods.—Messrs. Cummings & Brackin have received a lot of New Goods which should be examined before purchasing elsewhere.

A New Store has been opened in the "Patton House" by Mr. James Huston. He is opening a fine stock of goods. See advertisement.

If you should be in Cleveland, be sure and stop at the "Forest City House." There is no better stopping place; everything about the house is fixed up in the most useful manner, and the proprietor spares no pains to make your sojourn agreeable. See advertisement in another column.

We have received the April number of the American Whig Review, which exhibits an unusually attractive table of contents. After the 1st of July it will be furnished to subscribers at \$3 per annum. Every Whig should have a copy.

If the Ohio Militia were re-organized, and the Maine law enacted by our legislature, would it be illegal to eat corned beef and use the "spirit stirring drum" on training days?

Horns.—Any person having a pair of Buck or Elk horns can dispose of them advantageously by calling at this office.

The Free Mason's are to have a celebration in Wellsville O., on the 24th of June next. All the brethren are invited to attend.

The Sentinel office at Mt. Gilead, O. is offered for sale.

Our bird's nest has four eggs in it—Wednesday morning.

Democratic Harmonies—A Spicy Letter.

The following short, pithy letter from the editor and proprietor of the Democratic Review to Judge Douglas, is in reply to a telegraphic dispatch from the latter, remonstrating against the appearance, in the Review, of the famous article upon General Butler and the "Old Fogy." The Review was understood to favor the nomination of Douglas, but the sharp personalities of the closing paragraph of the letter are not such as commonly pass between friends. Is not the "little giant" bound by the "code of honor" to "call out" Mr. Sanders to answer for his unfriendly insinuations?—Dayton Gaz.

ASTOR HOUSE.—N. Y., Feb. 20, 1852.
HON. S. A. DOUGLASS: Sir—I am happy to inform you that your telegraph came too late to save your friend, General Butler; and candor compels me to say, that had it come in time, it would not have changed a word of the article. We know the man; and the Review would be treacherous in its duties to the party, if it failed to expose his delinquencies.

The foggy atmosphere of Washington makes cowards of you all, and the sooner you understand that you cannot direct the columns of the Review the better.

[Signed] G. N. SANDERS.

"Democratic" Economy.

A correspondent of the Xenia Torch Light, writing from Columbus, gives the following exhilarating account of the way things work under the New Constitution:

"In the House of Representatives, I am informed there are in the aggregate, of Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, and their assistants, no less than 23 whose daily pay will amount to \$70, and six messenger boys at \$100 per day, making \$6,000—whole amount \$76—for each day. In the Senate, I am informed, there are in the aggregate of Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, and assistants, no less than 17 whose daily pay will amount to \$52—and five messenger boys at \$100 per day—\$5,000, whole amount \$57; aggregate amount for each day \$133.00. Wages of Clerks, Sergeants and Messenger's boys up to this evening, \$9,048. This calculation is made on 68 days—I am informed that this is a much larger corps than is employed by the Congress of the United States."

This is decidedly rich. With Medary thrusting his hands into the treasury, in a manner not "prescribed by law," and this nepotistic horde of Legislative officials, sucking away with an appetite, not at all diminished by the reflection that the game must soon cease, it will require a right smart increase of "bank taxation" to make both ends meet at the treasury at the end of the year. The people, we suspect, will inquire into the propriety of employing this number of persons to lounge around the Senate and House, and expend all their physical and intellectual energies in making themselves comfortable before a huge fire. The "Democracy" generally appear to have got the impression that the new Constitution framed for the express purpose of putting money into their pockets. With this idea they seem disposed to carry out this private understanding more faithfully than any one of its expressed clauses.—Cincinnati Gaz.

MURDERS AND OUTRAGES ON THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.—Seizure of Vessels.—We stated some time since that the services at the Chilean colony, at Port Bulnes, on the Straits of Magellan, had multiplied and commenced a general massacre and pillage it appears that the Governor, Manos Gamero, and a priest and several others escaped with their lives, but were compelled by want and hunger to return, when the Governor was seized and a fire built to burn him to death. He begged, however, to be shot rather than endure such a horrible death, which was granted; but after shooting him his body was burned, while the murderers danced and sang the national hymn around the fire. The American barque Florida was also seized by them, her owner Mr. Shaw, of New Orleans, shot on the spot; her captain being spared in order that he might navigate the vessel. The Eliza Cornish, a British vessel, was pillaged of \$100,000, and Captain Talbot, the mate, and the owner's son massacred. About twenty other persons were murdered; but subsequently, the mutineers, in attempting to escape in one of the vessels, were captured by two British war steamers. The United States frigate Raritan, on hearing of the massacre, immediately sailed from Callao, to Talcahuano, where she was at the latest accounts.

DEATH OF A MILITARY DOG.—The Dutch papers announce the death of Nestor, a dog who has followed the fifth division of infantry, now in garrison at Maesricht, in all their marches since 1827. He was with the regiment in their last campaign, and at the siege of Antwerp lost a claw by a shot from a howitzer. Returned to Maesricht, he spent there the last twenty years of his life, and died in his twenty-fourth year. Having lain in state a suitable time, he was solemnly interred under the wall of the fortress. Six men carried him to his resting place in a coffin lined with white. A dirge was sung over his remains, and a salvo announced the loss sustained by the regiment. The surviving dogs of the garrison wore on the occasion black collars, with rosettes. The hound on whom the seniority has devolved, and who accompanied the corpse, is already so dismasted that the soldiers of the 9th have furnished him with spectacles, by the aid of which he gravely paces the passage of the Cosacks.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CHINA.—By advices from China to the 10th of December, via California, we learn that pirates are frequent in the neighborhood of Hong Kong; and that the China seas have been visited by one or two severe typhoons.—At Ningpo the cholera was very prevalent and fatal among the Chinese. The rice crop, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was very abundant and prices lower than they have been for years. The revolution in the north is making fearful strides, although the government has a hundred thousand troops in the field. The rebels had taken possession of the chief city of the Yang gien district, after a desperate battle, in which the government troops were defeated. The insurgents subsequently beheaded a large number of the citizens. Various other defeats of the government forces are recorded. In fact the whole country seems to be in a state of insurrection, attended by rapine and murder.

MORE FILLIBUSTERS.—A correspondent of the Columbus Journal, under date of February 16, writes from Sacramento City California, that an expedition is fitting out in the most secret manner, for the revolution of Lower California, and the overthrow of Mexican authority. The ostensible object, and one that has captivated the crazy brains of the small fry, who have been persuaded to join this damnable crusade, is the acquisition of the soil—the possession of valuable silver and quicksilver mines—the possession of valuable silver and quicksilver mines—the possession of offices, and the establishment of American "institutions."

A woman, named ANN HOAG, is to be hung in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 7th of May next, for the murder of her husband. She says that she does not know that she has got a living conviction in the world, save her own children, five in number, and she is now supposed to be eniente. She was a founding.

Four hundred and fifty-three thousand passengers were transported over the Utica and Schenectady railroad, during the year 1851, without an accident of any kind occurring to one of them. This is the result of careful and proper management.

POISONED BY ACCIDENT.—Mrs. P. T. Baynum, of Bridgeport, Conn., the wife of Mr. Barnum of the Museum in New York, swallowed by mistake, last Friday, a spoonful of most deadly poison, arsenic, or wolf's bane, for some simple medicine. A powerful emetic rescued her from the very jaws of death. Some years ago, a heavy dose of morphine, taken by mistake, very nearly sacrificed the life of the same lady.

The Boston Post tells of a man in Maine, who kept a grocery store, and when he sold a pint, or half pint of rum, always put his thumb into the measure—an enormous large thumb—and at the end of 20 years practice, he estimated that he had sold his thumb for at least \$500, and had it left, after all. What an old soaker it must be.

The New York Courier states, that \$100,000 of Ohio, Huron and Sandusky County and City Railroad Bonds have been sold during the last few days, by Simeon Draper, on foreign account and on private terms, but supposed to be at about 90 per cent.

We understand that a lady, on Fifth street, gave birth to a child, a few days since, who has a monkey's head, and four claws. A singular "freak of nature."—Cincinnati Commercial.

The London Times says it has taken some pains to ascertain the number of persons arrested in France within the last few weeks, and it is assured by the best authorities, speaking on sufficient evidence, that the number probably reaches 100,000.

From 1840 to 1850 there arrived in this country 1,542,850 foreign emigrants. The total number of emigrants into the United States since 1790, and their descendants in 1870 is reckoned at 4,350,934, almost a fifth of our entire population.

The great wooden railroad bridge, at Portage, N. Y., will require for its construction two hundred and ten acres of timber, and thirty tons of iron bolts.

Over 3000 persons have left Cincinnati, for California, during the past month.

The Pennsylvania Senate have passed the bill prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors.

To make an ignoramus laugh, lose your hat in a high wind, or break your leg by falling on a slippery sidewalk.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

New York, April 6.
The Steamer Baltic arrived this morning from Liverpool. She brings 54 passengers including Wm. Nibbs and John Safon.

ENGLAND.
Lord Brougham has laid on the table a bill to reduce the period between the dissolution and the re-assembling of Parliament to 35 days.—He hopes that something can be done, before the dissolution, to put down bribery and corruption at elections.

The Duke of Newcastle, in presenting a petition from Manchester on the subject of free trade, again questions the Ministers as to their course of proceedings. Lord Derby, in reply, said that he was anxious for a settlement of the commercial policy, and he thought next autumn should not pass over without the new Parliament having had an opportunity of declaring conclusively the verdict of the nation, on the course of policy proposed by her majesty's government.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer when her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to advise the crown to dissolve the present Parliament, and summon a new one with the least possible delay. The Chancellor stated that it was the wish and intention of the government to meet the new Parliament that will be elected, so that its decision may be taken on the question of confidence of the present administration, with measures which they feel their duty to prepare. Lord John Russell said he would if some further opposition to granting the naval and military supplies and the militia bill, but as it was desirable to dissolve Parliament as soon as it was consistent with the public service, he thought no re-assurance, not absolutely required, should be brought forward.

The arrival of Col. Fremont, in England, has excited great interest.

The steamer Great Britain will leave for New York City on the 1st of May. On her trial trip she made fifteen miles an hour.

The Africa arrived on Monday Evening. The great bulk of cotton at Liverpool was of ordinary and low middling qualities, it is offered freely and scarce commands last week's prices.

FRANCE.

Paris letters state that in the budget for 1852, which will soon be laid before the Legislative Chamber the reduction of the army will be proposed to the extent of 40 to 50,000 men, but that an increase in the Gen-de-Armes will likely be made to the extent of 25,000 men. Gen. Cavaignac, previous to refusing his seat in the Legislative chamber wished to consult the Generals Foncier and Bessard, on the subject, and accordingly applied for a passport to Belgium where they reside. The General was informed that he could have the passport, but that he would find the frontiers closed against him on his return. He then declined to accept on those terms.

The President was present at a review in the grand square of the Tuilleries. Everything passed off with the greatest eclat, and on his return to the Elysees, he was greeted with the cries of "vive l'Empereur."

The ministerial papers publish a contradiction of the rumors relative to the creation of a new system of prorogation. Every provision modifying the constitution of France requires the signatures of ten Senators before it can be made.

The Senate separates on the reading of the proclamation for the prorogation of the parliamentary session.

Two hundred and thirty-eight men, condemned to transportation, arrived in Paris, on the 32d, from Nievre.

SWITZERLAND.

Relations with France are still unsettled.—The refugees, it seems, were expelled by the Genevese, and not by the General Council.

The government contemplates measures against the Cantonal authorities of the Genevese, and the military occupation of the canton by the federal troops, has been threatened.

CONSISTENCY.—Before the Convention was called to make a new Constitution, one of the arguments used by the Democracy in favor of the measure was the necessity of a cheaper government. After the adoption of the Constitution and the election of Democratic State officers under it, the Ohio Statesman announced, as by authority, that "low salaries was not a Democratic doctrine!" Accordingly, in fixing the Salaries of the State officers, the Democratic Senate increased them from \$300 to \$800 each—making an aggregate increase under the cheaper government of some \$5,300 in the salaries of the State officials alone!

Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, has introduced a bill into Congress fixing the pay of members at \$1500 a year, instead of \$8 per day. This would tend very much to shorten the sessions, and be the means of saving a vast deal to the treasury. We think, though, the figures are a little too low, believing that \$2,000 would be nearer the mark, when the high rates of living at Washington are considered.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—An earnest move at length is made towards procuring a plan, and an early completion of a crystal palace in New York, for the exhibition of the industry of all nations. The requisite outlay, it is thought, will not exceed \$200,000. The building will cover an acre of 160,000 square feet, and it will vie in grandeur of architecture, with that of the great metropolis of England.

BEWARE OF KISSING.—The Cumberland (Md.) Union says we hear a case talked of as being before the Baltimore Court, in this place, which should render those preparing for the ministry shy of kissing—a young lady. A young man was—Goodfellow by the name, we believe—was objected to on this score but as it appeared he was about leaving some loved friends, and had kissed the old woman and all the rest, he was allowed to pass.

MAGISTRATE.—"What brought you here, sir? Prisoner.—Two officers, your honor." Magistrate.—"Then I suppose liquor had nothing to do with it? Prisoner.—Yes, sir they were both drunk."

PROVIDENCE, April 8.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—LATEST.—Allen, the Democratic candidate, is elected Governor by 300 majority. Lawrence, the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, is badly defeated.—The Whigs have two majority in the Senate over all, and eight in the House.

Kossuth arrived in New Orleans on the 27th ult. No preparations were made for his reception, and little or no excitement prevailed in the city on his account.

You are very shapely, as the fox said to the trap when he stepped on the treacher.

RISE IN VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.—Miller & Co. have been engaged during the week in selling about a thousand building lots, situated between Fourth and Seventh avenues, and Sixty-third and Seventy-third sts.—The lots comprising nearly fifteen blocks, presented a surface of little more than sixty-three acres. Thirty years ago this land was purchased by the late James Amory for \$4,400—now it sells for about eight hundred thousand dollars! Thus a lot which in 1822 cost \$4.25, sells for \$780; or an acre at \$70 in 1822 brings \$12,700 in 1852. These lots are in an unsettled portion of the island, and but few of the streets are opened. A rise of six hundred per cent per annum in thirty years—as large a plot of ground is probably without a parallel even in this go-ahead city. In this instance the original investment had doubled every sixty days.—New York Daily Times.

A HOUSE IN LONDON FOR M. KOSSUTH.—The N. York Tribune of the 1st inst says: "A house in Ludbrook square, Kensington, London, has been taken for M. Kossuth, whose family is expected to take possession on the 1st of May."

The Tribune being good authority for any information concerning the movements of M. Kossuth, we take it for granted that this may be relied upon. If true, it only confirms what we have more than once heard predicted by intelligent and far-seeing persons, that London or its neighborhood would become the residence of the Hungarian Exile after his departure from the United States. We shall not be sorry, for our part, to learn that he has collected sufficient "material aid" in this country to enable him and his family to spend the rest of their days in undisturbed quiet in that country.—Nat. Int.

At the present day, says the Chicago Journal, there is no fact so repeatedly proved as that a railroad creates business in a ratio that even the most calculating does not dream. The last report of the Massachusetts Railway, which passes over the Green Mountains, indicates how magically business of this kind grows. To the present time, this road, of only 150 miles in length, has cost \$9,533,768.84, and yet the whole sum earned by this road, since its beginning, in 1839, is \$10,557,050.37. It has already earned almost a million of dollars more than its entire cost; and this on a route where a few schooners and a few stage coaches were sufficient to do all the business before the road was built.

A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature having for its object to nullify the fugitive slave law. One of its sections authorizes the State Court to take any person arrested as a fugitive slave, out of the hands of the U. S. Courts, by means of a writ of habeas corpus. Another section provides for his trial by jury before a State Court, if desired by him.

The "Union,"

A Splendid Work of Art.

In progress of Engraving, the celebrated

NATIONAL PICTURE,

By T. H. Matteson, Esq., entitled the "UNION."

The subject of this picture, is one that will touch the heart of every true American. It represents near the centre of the picture, a bust of the immortal

WASHINGTON.

(With the Constitution of the United States.) Upon a pedestal, surrounded with massive Drapery, as having just been crowned by

WEBSTER AND CALHOUN.

The representatives of the North and South, and over them is hovering the GENIUS OF PEACE. In the right hand corner is President FILLMORE, resting his hand on the National

Shield, and at his feet, a fallen crown and broken sceptre, typical of the prostration of Monarchy before the march of Republicanism. In the distance is seen a temple surmounted by the GENIUS OF LIBERTY. In the centre of the picture, is seated that venerable and Most Distinguished STATESMAN,

HENRY CLAY.

And it is the last and only accurate likeness ever taken of that illustrious and honored man. Grouped in the Picture, are large size full length Portraits of the following

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS:

President M. Fillmore,	Hon. Howell Cobb,
Hon. Henry Clay,	Hon. H. S. Foote,
Hon. Daniel Webster,	Hon. A. D. Douglass,
Hon. J. C. Calhoun,	Hon. W. F. Mangum,
Hon. Lewis Cass,	Hon. D. S. Dickinson,
Hon. J. Buchanan,	Genl. W. Scott,
Hon. Judge McLean,	Hon. Jno. M. Clayton
Hon. W. R. King,	Hon. T. H. Benton,
Hon. S. Houston,	